# Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 86 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1793. [Whole No. 408.]


## *PRICE CURRENT.*

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27.

| | Dlls. Cts. | Dlls. Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| ANCHORS pr. lb. | 7 | 10 |
| Allum, English, pr. cwt. | 4 33 | |
| Ditto, Roch pr. lb. | | 11 |
| Ashes, pot, per ton, | | 120 |
| ——Pearl, | 137 | 140 7 |
| Arrack pr. gall. | 1 33 | 1 16 |
| Brandy, common, | 80 | 85 |
| ——Coniac | 90 | 100 |
| Braziletto, pr. ton. | | 32 34 |
| Bricks, pr. M. | 4 | 7 |
| Bread, ship, pr. cwt. | | 2 27 |
| Ditto, pilot | | 3 67 |
| Ditto, small water, per keg | 36 | 40 |
| Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included, | | 1 40 |
| Ditto pr. barrel, | | 4 67 |
| Boards Cedar pr. M feet, | | 20 |
| ——New England | 12 | 14 |
| ——Oak | 14 | 16 |
| ——Merchantable pine | 20 | 24 |
| ——Sap, do. | 12 | 13 |
| ——Mahogany, per foot | | 10 |
| The above are the shallop prices, for the yard price, add a dollar 33 cents per 1000. | | |
| Brimstone in rolls, pr. cwt. | | 2 67 |
| Beef, Boston, per barrel | | 9 |
| —— Country ditto | 8 | 9 |
| ——Fresh, per cwt. | 3 33 | 4 67 |
| Butter pr. lb. | | 16 |
| ——in kegs | 10 | 12 |
| Candles, Sperm. pr. lb. | | 47 |
| ——Wax | 53 | 56 |
| ——Myrtle Wax | | 13 |
| ——Mould, tallow | | 12 |
| ——Dipped | | 11 |
| Cheese, English, pr. lb. | | 19 |
| ——Country | 8 | 13 |
| Chocolate | 18 | 20 |
| Cinnamon | 2 40 | 2 67 |
| Cloves | | 1 33 |
| Cocoa pr. cwt. | | 17 |
| Coffee pr. lb. | 15 | 17 |
| Coal, pr. bushel | 24 | 33 |
| Copperas pr. cwt. | | 1 67 |
| Cordage, American, per cwt. | 7 67 | 8 |
| Cotton pr. lb. | 27 | 37 |
| Currants | | 12 |
| Duck, Russia, pr. piece | | 11 33 |
| ——Ravens | 8 93 | 9 67 |
| Dutch sail duck, | 18 | 20 |
| Feathers pr. lb. | | 48 |
| Flax ditto | 11 | 12 |
| Flaxseed pr. bush. | 90 | 0 |
| Flour, Superfine pr. barrel | | 5 75 |
| ——Common, | | 5 50 |
| ——Bur middlings, best | | 4 47 |
| ——Meal, Indian | | 3 13 |
| ——ditto Rye, | | 3 13 |
| ——Ship-stuff pr. cwt. | | 1 40 |
| Fustic pr. ton, | | 20 |
| Gin, Holland, pr. case, | | 4 66 |
| Do. pr. gall. | 80 | 90 |
| Glue, pr. cwt. | 20 | 21 33 |
| Ginger, white race, per lb. | | 7 |
| Ditto, common | | 7 |
| Ditto, ground pr. lb. | | 10 |
| Ginseng, | 20 | 24 |
| Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. cask, | 3 73 | 4 |
| Ditto, fine glazed | | 4 |
| Grain, Wheat pr. bush | 1 7 | 1 27 |
| ——Rye | | 60 |
| ——Oats | | 35 |
| ——Indian corn | | 60 |
| ——Barley | 1 | 1 3 |
| ——Best shelled pr. lb. | | 7 |
| ——Buckwheat, per bush. | | 40 |
| Hemp, imported, pr. ton, | 120 | 146 67 |
| American, pr. lb. | 4 | 5 |
| Herrings, pr. bbl. | | 3 |
| Hides, raw pr. lb. | 9 | 11 |
| Hops | | 27 |
| Hogshead hoops, pr. M. | | 15 |
| Indigo, French per lb. | 1 20 | 1 53 |
| ——Carolina | 1 | 1 20 |
| Irons, sad pr. ton, | | 133 33 |
| Iron, Castings pr. cwt. | 3 | 4 |
| ——Bar pr. ton, | | 85 33 |
| ——Pig | 24 | 26 67 |
| ——Sheet | | 173 33 |
| ——Nail rods | | 106 67 |
| Junk, pr. cwt. | 4 | 5 |
| Lard, hogs pr. lb. | 9 | 10 |
| Lead, in pigs pr. cwt. | 5 33 | 5 67 |
| ——in bars | | 7 |
| ——white | 10 | 10 67 |
| ——red | 6 40 | 6 67 |
| Leather, soal, pr. lb. | 17 | 20 |
| Lignum vitæ pr. ton, | 5 60 | 6 |
| Logwood | | 80 |
| Mace pr. lb. | | 9 |
| Mackarel, best pr. bbl. | | 8 |
| ——second quality | 6 | 4 |
| Madder, best pr. lb. | 16 | 20 |
| Marble, wrought, pr. foot, | 1 33 | 2 67 |
| Mast spars ditto | 33 | |
| Molasses pr. gall. | 44 | 47 |
| Mustard per. lb. | | 87 |
| ——flour, in bottles, pr. doz. | | 1 20 |
| Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb. | | 10 |
| Nutmegs pr. lb. | 7 | 8 |
| Oil, Linseed, pr. gall. | | 66 |
| ——Olive | | 87 |
| Oil, Ditto pr case | | 2 50 |
| ——Sweet, best, in flasks, pr. box | | 10 50 |
| ——Ditto baskets, 12 bottles | | 5 |
| ——Spermaceti pr. gall. | | 48 |
| ——Train | 24 | 27 |
| ——Whale | 25 | 33 |
| Porter pr. cask, | | 5 33 |
| ——London, pr. doz. | | 1 60 |
| ——American ditto bot. incl. | 1 4 | 1 60 |
| Pitch, pr. bbl. | 1 73 | 2 |
| Pork, Burlington, per barrel, | | 10 67 |
| ——Lower county | | 10 |
| ——Carolina | | 9 |
| Peas, Albany pr. bushel | | 73 |
| Pepper, pr. lb. | | 38 |
| Pimento | | 19 |
| Raisins, best, pr. keg | | 6 33 |
| Ditto pr. jar | | 2 33 |
| Ditto pr. box | | 2 33 |
| Rice pr. cwt. | | 3 |
| Rosin pr. barrel | | 2 78 |
| Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon | | 1 12 |
| ——Antigua | | 1 |
| ——Windward | | 86 |
| ——Barbadoes | | 87 |
| ——Country, N. E. | | 60 |
| Salt petre, pr. cwt. | 14 33 | |
| Sassafras pr. ton | 6 | 8 |
| Shot ditto | 140 | 141 |
| Steel, German pr. lb. | | 9 |
| ——English, blistered, pr. cwt. | | 10 |
| ——American pr. ton | | 113 33 |
| ——Crowley's pr. faggot | | 10 67 |
| Snake root pr. lb. | 20 | 42 |
| Soap, Brown per lb. | | 6 |
| ——White | | 8 |
| ——Castile | | 11 |
| Starch | | 7 |
| Snuff pr. doz. bot. | 4 | 5 60 |
| Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb. | | 48 |
| Sailcloth, English, No. 1, pr. yard, | | 28 |
| ——Boston, No. I. ditto | | 30 |
| ——No. II. | | 29 |
| Sugar Lump, pr. lb | | 24 |
| ——Loaf, single refined | | 24 |
| ——Ditto, double do. | | 33 |
| ——Havannah, white | 17 | 18 |
| ——Ditto, brown, | 11 | 12 |
| ——Muscovado, pr. cwt. | 13 | 15 |
| Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon | | 37 |
| Salt, Allum pr. bushel | | 33 |
| ——Liverpool | | 33 |
| ——Cadiz | | 25 |
| ——Lisbon | | 27 |
| Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton, | | 15 |
| Ditto Live Oak, | | 18 67 |
| Ditto red cedar, per foot | 33 | 40 |
| Shingles, 18 inch. per M. | 3 33 | 3 67 |
| Ditto 2 feet, | 5 33 | 6 |
| Ditto 3 feet, dressed, | 13 | 15 |
| Staves, Pipe pr. 1000 | | 32 |
| ——White Oak hogshead, | | 20 33 |
| ——Red Oak do. | | 19 50 |
| ——Leogan | | 21 33 |
| ——Barrel | | 16 |
| ——Heading | | 25 33 |
| Skins, Otter, best pr. piece | | 4 67 |
| ——Minks | 20 | 40 |
| ——Fox, grey | 40 | 80 |
| ——Ditto red | | 1 20 |
| ——Martins | 24 | 1 |
| ——Fishers | 33 | 67 |
| ——Bears | | 3 |
| ——Racoons | 27 | 60 |
| ——Musk-rats | 11 | 20 |
| ——Beaver, pr. lb. | 67 | 1 33 |
| ——Deer, in hair | 20 | 30 |
| Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl. | | 1 |
| ——Carolina, 32 gall. | | 2 |
| Turpentine pr. bbl. | | 2 33 |
| Tobacco, J. River, best 100lb. | | 4 33 |
| ——inferior | | 3 33 |
| ——old | | 4 67 |
| ——Rappahannock | | 3 33 |
| ——Coloured Maryland, | 5 33 | 8 |
| ——Dark, | | 2 40 |
| ——Long-leaf | | 2 40 |
| ——Eastern-shore | 2 | 2 73 |
| ——Carolina, new | 2 7 | 3 |
| ——old, | | 3 33 |
| Tea, Hyson pr. lb. | 93 | 1 28 |
| ——Hyson skin, | 53 | 60 |
| ——Souchong, | 50 | 93 |
| ——Congo, | 43 | 50 |
| ——Bohea, | 33 | 36 |
| Tallow, refined, per lb. | | 9 |
| Tin pr. box, | 13 33 | 13 67 |
| Verdigrease pr. lb. | 47 | 53 |
| Vermillion, do. | 1 33 | 1 67 |
| Varnish, per gallon | 33 | 37 |
| Wax, Bees pr. lb. | 25 | 27 |
| Whale-bone, long pr. lb. | 13 | 30 |
| Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe, | 176 | 226 |
| ——Lisbon | 120 | 126 |
| ——Teneriffe, pr. gallon | | 63 |
| ——Fayal | | 52 |
| ——Port pr. pipe | 113 33 | |
| ——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz. | | 4 |
| ——Claret | 4 | 6 |
| ——Sherry pr. gall. | 90 | 1 20 |
| ——Malaga | 77 | 80 |

### *COURSE OF EXCHANGE,*

| | |
|---|---|
| On London, at 30 days, per £.100 sterl. | 430 |
| ——— at 60 days | 426⅔ |
| ——— at 90 days | 424 |
| Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder, | 37 |
| ——— 90 days, | 35 |

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 1.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th resolutions, respecting the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which see Gazette of the 6th inst.

*(Mr. MADISON's Speech concluded.)*

THE other attempt to elude the evidence before the committee recoiled with equal force on the gentlemen who had hazarded it. In the report lately made by the trustees of the sinking fund, is a statement laid before them by the Secretary, in which it is noted, "that the acceptance of the loan of three millions of florins, and the application of one third of it to the purpose of that fund, was under the consideration of the President."

From this fact it had been inferred, not only that the secretary had withheld no proper information from the trustees, but that the result of the President's deliberations on the subject had varied the purpose signified by his first instructions to the secretary.

It happened however most unfortunately for the gentlemen who exulted in this argument, that they had entirely overlooked the dates of the two papers. The paper laid before the trustees, and alledged to have explained the final purpose of the President, was dated on the 25th of August, 1790. The paper relied on by the other side, as the final, as well as the most formal, designation of the will of the President, was dated the 28th of August, 1790. The gentlemen, therefore, instead of the inference they had made, should have reversed their premises, and joined with their opponents in concluding that the President was led, by a consideration of the subject, not to do what the secretary in his note to the trustees seemed to anticipate, but what had been evinced by the President's own act of posterior date.

Much has been said on the necessity of sometimes departing from the strictness of legal appropriations, as a plea for any freedoms that may have been taken with them by the secretary. He would not deny that there might be emergencies, in the course of human affairs, so extraordinary and pressing a nature, as to absolve the executive from an inflexible conformity to the injunctions of the law. It was, nevertheless, as essential to remember, as it was obvious to remark, that in all such cases, the necessity should be palpable; that the executive sanction should flow from the supreme source; and that the first opportunity should be seized for communicating to the legislature the measures pursued, with the reasons explaining the necessity of them. This early communication was equally enforced by prudence and by duty. It was the best evidence of the motives for assuming the extraordinary power; it was a respect manifestly due to the legislative authority; and it was more particularly indispensable, as that alone would enable the legislature, by a provident amendment of the law, to accommodate it to like emergencies in future.

In the proceedings falling under the present enquiry, no necessity appeared for the liberties which had been taken, the money appropriated in Europe being more wanted there than at home. It appeared that the instructions of the Supreme Executive, instead of warranting those liberties, had precluded them. Nor had the proper explanations been disclosed in due time to the legislature.

To place the subject in a more distinct point of view, it was proper to advert to the precise authorities and duties of the Secretary, as his office is defined by the act establishing the treasury department. For this purpose Mr. M. read the second section of that act, which is in the words following—"That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; to prepare and report estimates of the public revenue, and the public expenditures; *to superintend the collection of the revenue*; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns, and to grant under the limitations herein established, or to be hereafter provided, all warrants for monies *to be issued from the treasury*, in pursuance of appropriations by law; to execute such services relative to the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, as may be by law required of him; to make report and give information to either branch of the Legislature, in person or in writing (as he may be required) respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which shall appertain to his office; and generally to perform all such services relative to the finances, as he shall be directed to perform."

This establishment of the office, evidently had no reference beyond the case of superintending the regular and ordinary *collection of the revenue*, and granting warrants for monies *issued from the treasury*, in pursuance of appropriations by law.

The case of loans, as an occasional and extraordinary resource, was left to be provided for by particular laws for the purpose. The authority with respect to the loans in question was accordingly committed to the President, in order to secure for so special a trust, the highest responsibility to be found in the government. And when it was considered that the whole sum contemplated was no less than fourteen millions of dollars; and when the latitude as to the terms and contracts was combined with the vastness of the sum; it might well be questioned whether so great a power would have been delegated to any man in whom the legislature and the people of America, had less confidence than they so justly reposed in the existing chief magistrate; and whether an equal power will ever be committed to a successor.

This distinction between the case of ordinary revenue and that of loans, is not only consonant to the actual policy of our laws, but is founded in obvious and solid considerations.

In the collection and disbursement of the ordinary revenues arising from taxation, the business flows in official channels; is subject in every stage to official checks; and the money being in constant influx and efflux, no where accumulates in immense sums.

The case of loans is in all these respects different. In settling the terms and arranging the negociations, there is always an important discretion involved. When the loans are foreign as well as great, regulations concerning the bills of exchange form another occasion where great latitude is implied in the trust. Whilst the magnitude of the sums falling under the same direction at the same moment, present a further and material variance between the two cases.

The tendency of these observations is to shew, that as the permanent law establishing the treasury department does not extend the authority of the secretary to the case of loans, and as the law authorizing loans, exacts, for special reasons, a responsibility from the President himself, the authority of the secretary in executing the loans and the appropriation of them, must be derived from the President; and, consequently where the authority fails, there can be no resort to the law establishing the department, much less to any general discretion incident to his official character. It is evident, that the President, although no doubt guided by the most proper considerations in employing the agency of the secretary of the treasury in the business of the loans, might, if he had judged fit, have substituted the agency of another; and that whatever agency he might prefer, his own instructions would always regulate the extent and exercise of the power conferred,

The want of any apparent authority from the President had led several gentlemen to insist on presumed authorities, superceding the instructions joined with the commission to the secretary: But here again the fair inference was to be reversed. A communication of the authorities given by the President to the secretary as to the application of the foreign loans, had been expressly requested by the vote of the house. It was not to be supposed that the secretary, if he had received further authorities or instructions would have failed to produce them, or to refer to them, in the justification of his conduct. Far less could it be presumed that the President, if he had given any superceding authorities or instructions, would not have caused them to be communicated to the house; or that he would have suffered a partial communication to mislead the house into an error, as to so important a fact. The President was the last man in the world to whom any measure whatever of a deceptive tendency could be credibly attributed.

Thus far, said Mr. Madison, his observations had departed as little as possible from the question in its strictest sense. He should now avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the terms of the last clause, which spoke of drafts generally, to take a more particular notice of those recently made; in doing which he considered himself safe within the rules of the House, which were so rigorously enforced against the affirmative side of the question.

The whole amount of foreign loans transferred directly or indirectly to the United States, appeared from the several statements to be about three millions of dollars.

The amount of the direct draughts was 2,304,769 13.

Of the drafts made since the 16th of April, 1792, and sold by the bank, the proceeds now in the bank, or payable into it, before the 1st of April next, amount to 1,220,476 1 dollars. Of this sum, 510,000 dollars have been drawn in the course of the present session of Congress.

With respect to time and the amount of these drafts, hitherto absolutely unknown to the Legislature, because the account of them had remained in the books of the bank without ever appearing in the books of the Treasurer. Mr. Madison confessed that he had found no explanations that to him were satisfactory. He had looked through all the reports and all the communications before the

Houſe, without diſcovering either that they had been made by the authority or with the knowledge of the Preſident; or had been required for, or applied to the purchaſe of the public debt; or had been ever communicated to the truſtees of the ſinking fund, who had the direction of ſuch purchaſes; or that they were the effect of any neceſſity that could juſtify them.

And if there was no evident neceſſity for the proceeding, it was the more to be lamented, that whilſt we were every where ſympathiſing with our allies, in their arduous ſtruggles for liberty, and echoing from every part of the union, our congratulation, and good wiſhes, the pecuniary ſuccours, ſo critically neceſſary to their cauſe, and the moſt ſubſtantial proof of the ſincerity of our profeſſions, ſhould be ſilently withdrawn acroſs the Atlantic, from the object for which they were intended; ſuccours too, which were not merely a tribute of gratitude, of generoſity, or of benevolent zeal for the triumph of liberty; but a debt moreover of ſtrict and poſitive obligation, for value acknowleded and received. In contemplating the ſubject in this point of view, he felt a pain which he could not eaſily expreſs; and to which he perſuaded himſelf, the breaſt of no other member could be a ſtranger.

Laying aſide however all theſe unfavorable conſiderations, the important queſtion ſtill remained, why the legiſlature had been uninformed of the monies ſo unexpectedly drawn into the bank, and to ſo very great an amount. If the drafts had received every requiſite ſanction—if they had been produced by the moſt juſtifiable cauſes, the exiſtence of 1,220,476 dollars in a ſituation ſo different from what had been contemplated, was a fact, which the repreſentatives of the people had a right to know; which it was important to them, and their conſtituents, that they ſhould know; and which it was the indiſpenſable duty of the officer charged with it, to have made known.

This omiſſion was the more remarkable, when conſidered in relation to the meaſure above mentioned, of paying off at once the whole ſum of 2,000,000 dollars, payable to the bank by inſtalments in ten years. A bill for this purpoſe had been introduced, and was on its paſſage. The object of it had been patronized by a report of the Secretary not long ſince made. In one of his laſt reports, he expreſsly ſtates among the inducements to ſuch extenſive drafts of money from Europe, that they were made "with an eye to placing within the reach of the legiſlature"—the means requiſite for this object. Was it not extraordinary; was it not unaccountable, that ſo important a meaſure ſhould be recommended, and be actually introduced, and that money otherwiſe appropriated in Europe, ſhould be transferred to this country and depoſited in the bank, in order that it might be within the reach of being applied by the legiſlature to that meaſure; and yet that no diſcloſure ſhould be made to the legiſlature of the fact, that the money was ſo drawn and lay at the bank within their reach to be ſo applied.

If any thing could heighten aſtoniſhment on this occaſion, it muſt be the reaſon aſſigned by the Secretary for any obſcurity that might have hung over our finances,—"that till the laſt reſolutions, no call had been made on the department, which *rendered it proper* to exhibit a general view of the public monies and funds, or to ſhew the amount and ſituation of ſuch as were unapplied." Mr. Madiſon would not decide that the Legiſlature was free from blame, in not uſing more full and efficacious means of obtaining ſuch information, as would have removed all obſcurity. But whatever degree of blame might fall on them, it never could be admitted, that their calls on the department had furniſhed *no proper occaſion* for exhibiting a full view of the public finances. He referred generally to the various reſolutions, which, without the leaſt force of conſtruction, would have extended to every proper article of information. He reminded the committee of the latitude of reports under certain other orders of the houſe; and aſked whether leſs freedom of conſtruction was to be allowed when information was to be given, than when power or diſcretion was to be exerciſed? But independently of this view of the matter, Mr. M. held it to be clear and palpable, that the very ſituation of the money, afforded an occaſion which rendered it proper, that the Houſe ſhould be informed of it. If a liberty could be taken, of removing money from Europe where it ſtood appropriated by law, to this country, where there was no legal object that required it, and with an eye, as was ſtated, to an object to which no money was applicable, without the authority of the Legiſlature, how could it poſſibly be ſuppoſed improper to take the further liberty of communicating what was done, to the Legiſlature?

He concluded with recurring to the particular form, in which the ſubject preſented itſelf to the committee, and repeating, that whatever quality might be attached to the facts charged, or however improper it might be thought by ſome, to proceed in haſte to any affirmative deciſion on them, it appeared irreconcileable with the evidence which had been produced, to decide, by a negative vote, againſt the truth of the facts.

*(Debate to be continued.)*

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*For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.*

MR. FENNO,

CONSIDERING M. Dupont's ſpeech in the National Convention of France, as a ſample of that philoſophy which prevails too generally among the men of ſcience, who are the principal conductors of the preſent revolution in that country, it ſhews us that philoſophy is ſuſceptible of *fanaticiſm*, as well as religion. Theſe philoſophical fanatics are zealouſly engaged in preaching a ſyſtem of *equality* which, without an entire *regeneration of human nature*, (to adopt a phraſe they are ſo fond of ſtealing from the pulpit) could never be maintained—that is, unleſs all men were perfectly *wiſe* and perfectly *good*—and unleſs they could be perſuaded to labour for the public, without either the natural rewards of induſtry, or the motives of piety.—They are engaged with equal zeal in deſtroying all ſyſtems of *public religion*, and ſeem not to be aware how deeply a tendency to religion is implanted in the human heart. The great body of the people, if they are not well inſtructed in *rational* principles of virtue and piety, recommended by the ſolemnity of religious *forms*, and ſanctioned, as they believe by the *authority of Heaven*, will be perpetually liable, from that tendency, to ſuperſtition or enthuſiaſm.—In the abſence of religious forms, they are moſt prone to enthuſiaſm.—And when once the phrenzy becomes general, no man can pretend to limit its exceſſes, or to ſay what direction accident may give it.—Tranquility is deſtroyed, order is overturned, and that wretched philoſophy, that laid the foundation of the evil, will itſelf be among the firſt objects of its fury. The bad and the good are equally ſwept away before this dreadful conflagration. That it *has been* is ſufficient to provoke its vengeance—It is the *ſpirit* of fanaticiſm to make all things *new*, and to annihilate, if poſſible, every veſtige of former manners, inſtitutions, and opinions. Such it the tendency likewiſe of that *philoſophical fanaticiſm* that now infects many of the leaders of the French nation—And, by attempting to deſtroy religion, they are, without intending it, preparing the way for a *religious phrenzy* in ſome future time to ſpring up, that will be equally terrible and ruinous in its effects. The human mind will ruſh with violence from the one extreme to the other.

Theſe reflexions deſerve the conſideration of thoſe few men of ſcience and influence in this country, who are aping the language of France on the ſubject of *equality*, and who, though they are not *atheiſts* like Dupont, ſeem to be inſpired with a ſimilar antipathy to *religious inſtitutions*.

*March* 22, 1793.

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# Foreign Affairs.

LEGHORN, Dec. 19.

WE have further accounts of the departure of the French fleet from the bay of Specchia; ten of them are gone to Toulon, where there are ſaid to be ſixty tranſports, with 15,000 troops on board, waiting for them to convoy. Eleven other French ſhips of war, with ſome bomb ketches, are gone to Corſica, to take in 4,000 men. After this the fleet will unite again, and, it is ſaid, will ſail to Sardinia.

Admiral Truguet has declared that, as Tuſcany has obſerved a very ſtrict neutrality, it ſhall not be moleſted.

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HAGUE, January 10.

The States General have publiſhed a placart forbidding any men, either as ſoldiers or ſailors from being enliſted here for any foreign ſervice whatever.

The States General have appointed Wedneſday, the 13th of February to be appointed as a day of general faſting and prayer, according to annual cuſtom.

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LONDON, Jan. 16.

Dumourier, like his predeceſſors, Fayette and Luckner, has returned to Paris with complaints from the army—Like Fayette and Luckner, that ſtep may lead to his ruin; for, like them, he will in all probability diſcover that there is leſs danger and difficulty in battle, than in propoſing to an Aſſembly of madmen, decency of public conduct, and the adoption of prudential meaſures.

The induſtrious tradeſmen and laborious poor of this kingdom have great reaſon to deteſt thoſe admirers of the French Revolution, for inviting them to aſſiſt in a revolution here, and thereby defeating the grand plan for increaſing our national ſtrength, by applying the annual ſurplus of revenue to the reduction of taxes and national debt, and oblige us to employ that and millions more in a fruitleſs war.

The French Ambaſſador is ſuppoſed to have had his laſt interview with Miniſtry on Sunday.

JANUARY 21.

The approaching war with France will unqueſtionably be the moſt popular in which this country has ever been involved—We have juſtice and expediency on our ſide, and the call of Europe to ſtep forward and check the career of blood hounds.

A more ſpecious, ſhuffling, unſatisfactory compoſition, than the anſwer of the Proviſional Executive Council of France to the official notice of Lord Grenville, delivered to Monſ. Chauvelin, can hardly be imagined. The attempt to explain away the decree of the National Convention, by which they hold out invitations to the ſeditious of all countries, is futile in the extreme, and the ſubſequent affirmation, that the opening the Scheldt is a matter "abſolutely indifferent to England, and as little intereſting to Holland," is an impudent and inſulting preſumption to judge for both countries. Nor is this all: for while the French Republic thus means to "eſtabliſh itſelf as an univerſal arbiter of the treaties which bind nations," it proceeds to declare that it will ſupport the opening of the Scheldt till the Belgic ſhall be a free and unſhackled State—that is, in other words, as long as the French republic ſhall pleaſe. Such language would not have been borne by our hardy anceſtors, and we truſt Britons will exhibit an hereditary zeal for national honor.

A letter, ſaid to come from an officer in commodore Murray's ſquadron, mentions that the commodore being joined by two Dutch frigates, and having taken on board pilots at Fluſhing, he entered the Scheldt on Thurſday laſt. The commodore boarded one of the French frigates lying in the Scheldt, which the crew had abandoned on his approach. A ſmall veſſel under French colours, on Tueſday, attempting to ſail up the Scheldt, was fired at by the Dutch, and ſunk.

A moſt elegant dinner was on Friday given by the Lord Mayor to a large party of friends, in honor of her Majeſty's birth day.

The ſpirit of loyalty gave a zeſt to the luxuriance of the entertainment, which was highly expreſſive of that liberality which diſtinguiſhes his Lordſhip, and the following toaſts and ſentiments were drank unanimouſly:

The King; may he reign long and happy.

The Queen, and a long happy life to her.

The Prince of Wales and Royal Family.

Mr. Pitt, &c. &c.

The Conſtitution of Great-Britain, as eſtabliſhed by law, and may it flouriſh and endure while time ſhall laſt.

The City of London, and may the ſpirit of her Citizens preſerve her freedom and protect her commerce.

Of the ſongs, there were ſeveral ſung in a ſuperior ſtyle, and "God ſave the King!" was given with much effect, by three voices, and the whole company united in the chorus.

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FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, January 8.

It was decreed that for the future the proceſs verbal ſhall contain a recital of all the tumultuous ſcenes in the Convention.

New complaints were made by the Commiſſioners ſtationed at Bruſſels, of the ſcarcity of forage and proviſions in the army of the republic. A new organization of the War-Office, which removes all reſponſibility from the War Miniſter, was the conſequence of this complaint.

The Miniſter Pache ſtated, that the Gendarmes quitted their colours in numbers, which ought to excite an alarm. "If we do not," ſaid he, "put a ſtop to this calamity, how are we to combat our numerous enemies in the ſpring! I demand that they may be conſidered as deſerters."

Referred to the war Committee.

The Decree of the 15th of December, which reſpects the Belgic Provinces, was next diſcuſſed.

"The Prieſts of Belgia" ſaid Cambon, "the prieſts alone oppoſe this decree, becauſe it puts us in poſſeſſion of eight hundred Abbeys belonging to the Maurys of Belgia, and of lands which are to us the Land of Promiſe. Why ſhould we delay the confiſcation of this Church property? I demand that Commiſſioners may be immediately ſent to ſeize on it." (This propoſition came too home to the feelings of the convention, not to be adopted.)

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

It having been decreed by the Proviſional Executive Council, that the theatres ſhall be open during the time employed in paſſing ſentence on Louis Capet, ſuppreſſing, however, ſuch pieces as have lately occaſioned tumult, a violent debate enſued in the Convention. The conduct of the executive council was cenſured.

A member complained that the municipal officers had been inſulted at the theatre the day before. Order of the day.

Lacroix returned from the army of the Rhine, ſtated the deplorable ſituation of the ſoldiery—without arms, without cloaths, whole companies reduced to *three* men each, and whole battalions to *ſixty*.

Roland ſtated, that multitudes fled from the metropolis. It was not ſurpriſing, he ſaid, as new proſcriptions were on foot. The Federates had demanded that the gates ſhould be ſhut.

Garnier de Saintes, for calling Cambon a villain, was ordered to the *Abbaye* for three days. A moſt violent tumult prevailed in the convention. The ſentence of the member was changed to 24 hours confinement at home.

It was announced, that the barriers of Paris were ſhut. Several conſpiracies and plots were alſo announced.

At ſix in the evening announced the queſtion,

What puniſhment ſhall be applied to the crimes of which Louis XVI. late King of the French, is declared convicted?

The Secretary aſcended the Tribunal.

At three in the morning, about a fourth of the voices were collected—the majority were for death.

A member conceived, that the public ſafety required this puniſhment, ſhould it be pronounced, to be commuted.

Genſonne moved, that the authors of the crimes of the 2d of September, ſhould be purſued by the miniſters of juſtice.

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BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.

Two revolutions have not yet been able to enlighten the Brabanters. The miniſters of Auſtria, the intriguers of Pruſſia, and the emiſſaries of Holland, have ſported both with the ſincerity and energy of this people. They have been deceived by the States and betrayed by thoſe very men who firſt raiſed the ſtandard of inſurrection. Different parties and factions have in turns excited their paſſions or ſtrengthened their prejudices, and after ſowing diviſion among the citizens, have either through avarice or ambition ſold them to the Houſe of Auſtria. The biſhops, monks, nobility, and adminiſtrators of the Houſe of Auſtria are thoſe who now direct the motions of that people who ſpoke ſo much of liberty, and who have ſtruggled ſo much in the noble cauſe. It is not poſſible to believe that the Brabanters, if left to themſelves, would bawl out ſo loudly *for their conſtitution, their whole conſtitution and nothing but their conſtitution*. No. Theſe people are deceived and miſled.—What can we think of the nomination of an electoral body, who curſe the preſence of the French, inſult their principles, and reject with loud clamours the oath of equality? One cannot read, without indignation, the reſult of the primary aſſemblies, in which the following declaration was propoſed to be made in the free city of Bruſſels at the time of the elections.

DECLARATION.

Glory to God, and peace and good will to all men.

I. That the inhabitants of the free city of Bruſſels will courageouſly maintain the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Romiſh religion.

II. That they will acknowledge and have no other ſupreme judge than the council of Brabant.

III. That they acknowledge and will have no other repreſentatives of the people of Brabant than the Three Eſtates.

IV. That they require and demand that the ancient conſtitution, and the ancient laws and uſages be executed and followed and that they ſhall ſerve as the only baſis both for the civil, religious, and diplomatic adminiſtrations, as well as for all others.

V. That the following perſons be choſen to exerciſe in the interim the authority or power exerciſed by the Duke as far as concerns the city and bailiwick of the city of Bruſſels.

[Here follow the names.]

FORM OF THE OATH.

"We ſwear to be faithful to the free and ſovereign people of Brabant to maintain the catholic, apoſtolic and Romiſh religion, the conſtitution of the country of Brabant, and to do every thing that is preſcribed, or that ought to be executed for their happineſs, and whatever may be afterwards ordained by the ſovereign will of the people.

"So help me God and all the Saints."

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 11.

Our court, in anſwer to the note ſent by the Emperor, requeſting us to furniſh forthwith the triple military contingency for the duchy of Holſtein, have declared they will furniſh this contingency as ſoon as poſſible, but in ſpecie, inſtead of troops.

## Domeſtic Articles.

BOSTON, March 15.

On Tueſday laſt an action of treſpaſs for aſſault and battery, brought by Benjamin Auſtin, jun. Eſq. againſt Captain Benjamin Ruſſell, Editor of the Centinel, came on before the Supreme Judicial Court. The counſel for the Defendant were Meſſrs. *Otis* and *Morton*, who managed the cauſe in an elegant and maſterly manner. The counſel for the plaintiff did not appear ſo DEXTEROUS, in this plea, as we have known him on ſome other occaſions, being ſeveral times called to order, by Judge Dana, for deviating from the evidence: He ſuppoſed that Mr. Auſtin ought to recover extraordinary damages becauſe he was a *Senator* of the Commonwealth, and ſaid that his honor would be valued in exact proportion with the damages he recovered; if this is really the caſe, we are ſorry the gentleman's honor, which by himſelf was valued at a *thouſand pounds*, ſhould be ſo ſlighted by the Jury, who deducted therefrom *nine hundred and ninety-nine pounds*.

STAUNTON, Feb. 21.

We hear from Lewiſburgh, Greenbriar county, that a company of Light Dragoons, quartered there, are to march on the eighth March for the Great Kanauway—at which place they will embark for Kentucky.

We are informed by a gentleman juſt arrived from the Salt Works in Kentucky, that on the 17th of January laſt, the Indians killed three men at the Bear Wallow, on the road from that ſtate to the ſettlements of Cumberland.

We alſo hear, that a treaty is to be held in the ſpring, with the hoſtile tribes of Indians—and that an Indian flag arrived at Fort Jefferſon the 10th of January laſt.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Waſhington, to a gentleman in this town, dated Jan. 14.*

"I have nothing material to inform you reſpecting our ſituation at preſent—but am very ſorry that the ſmall portion of news which I have gathered is very bad—three men were recently hung at Fort Hamilton for deſertion, and ſeven more have been tried, but their ſentence is not paſſed. Among the latter are two belonging to Captain Alexander Gibſon's company, whom it is expected will certainly be executed—as one of them deſerted at the Warm Springs, for which he was puniſhed—and one of our officers, in order to ſave the Indians the trouble, has put an end to his own exiſtence, by cutting his throat."

## Philadelphia, March 27.

*The Charleſton City Gazette, of March 15, contains the following important intelligence, received by an arrival at that port, from Briſtol.*

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

JANUARY 20.

The miniſter of juſtice informed the convention that the executive council had been ſummoned, and aſſembled early this morning, for the execution of the decree relative to Louis Capet, a decree of which two copies had been tranſmitted to the hotel of the miniſter of juſtice. The council had called to its aſſiſtance the department, the mayor, the commandant general, and public accuſer of the public tribunal. After having concerted along with theſe, the meaſures of execution, the miniſter of juſtice, preſident of the executive council, a member of council, the ſecretary, and two members of the department, went together to the temple.

At two o'clock, they were brought to Louis, to whom the miniſter of juſtice, preſident of the executive council ſaid, "Louis, the executive has been charged to notify to you the extract of the minutes of the national convention, dated the 15th, 17th and 19th of this month, which the ſecretary will now read to you."—The ſecretary of the executive council proceeded to read theſe three extracts.

Louis anſwered by reading a written paper, ſigned with his own hand. After having heard this paper, I anſwered, continued the miniſter of juſtice, that we ſhould deliberate on the object of his demands. We retired, and as we were of opinion, that we could not decide alone on the conduct proper to be adopted, we returned to the council, which decreed, that we ſhould ſubmit to you the writing delivered by Louis to the deputation, of which I ſhall now read you a copy.

*The laſt requeſts of Louis!*

"I demand a delay of three days, in order to make the neceſſary preparations to appear, in the preſence of God!—I demand for that purpoſe to ſend for and ſee freely the perſon whom I ſhall name—the perſon whom I demand is, M. Eſcheauvaux de Formont—he lodges at No. 483, Rue de Bacq.

"I demand that his perſon be ſecured from all diſturbance, from all apprehenſion on account of the laſt offices of charity which he ſhall render me.

"I demand to be freed from that perpetual inſpection, which the council general has eſtabliſhed over me for ſome months.

"I demand in this interval, to be able to ſee my family as often as I ſhall requeſt, and without witneſs.

"I would requeſt, that the national convention would immediately proceed to deliberate on the fate of my family, and permit them to retire freely, wherever they think proper.

"I recommend to the nation, all the perſons who were attached to me. There are many of them who have expended all their fortunes to purchaſe places under the new government, and who, having now loſt their ſole dependance, muſt be in circumſtances of want. Among my penſioners, were many aged and indigent perſons, who had no other means of ſupport except the penſion which I gave them. (Signed) LOUIS."

Done at the Temple, January 20th, 1793.

Cambaceres—"Louis Capet has only made theſe demands which you have now heard, to the deputies of the executive council, becauſe they did not inform him of the decree paſſed yeſterday on my propoſition, in which the greater part of his requeſts are anticipated. I demand on that ground, that we ſhall paſs to the order of the day. The aſſembly paſſed to the order of the day.

## Execution of Louis 16.

PARIS, *January* 22.

Louis was Beheaded yeſterday at the Place de Louis XV. at a quarter paſt ten o'clock in the morning. He was conducted thither in the mayor's carriage, accompanied by his confeſſor and two gendarmes. Great ſilence was preſerved during the proceſſion, but when he reached the fatal ſpot, the noiſe of drums and trumpets was great. He aſcended the ſcaffold with firmneſs, made a ſign he had ſomething to ſay: little, however, was heard, on account of the noiſe, except, "I die innocent! I forgive you all!" The ſentence was inſtantly executed, and *Vive la Nation* reſounded on all ſides.

The whole place, and the avenues, were filled with troops of the line.

A member of the convention, who voted for his death, was attacked in a coffee houſe and killed. This, it is feared, is but the beginning of a ſcene of bloodſhed, which will not ſoon be terminated.

Extract from the GAZETTE NATIONALE, or LE MONITEUR UNIVERSEL, a paper publiſhed at Paris, dated Sunday the 23d of December, 1792.

*Sitting of the National Convention, December 21ſt.*

A letter from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, was read by a Secretary, in the following terms:

"Citizen Preſident—The evidence of talents and civiſm given by Citizen Geneſt in the different miſſions with which he has been charged, has led the executive Council to determine to reward his zeal by nominating him Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States of America. His endeavors will be to ſtrengthen the bands of union of the two nations; an object which has been ſo much neglected by the former government.

"From the inſtructions that were given by the former Miniſtry to the Agents in that country, which the executive Council cauſed to be laid before them, they have ſeen with indignation, that at the very time when the good people of America expreſſed to us their friendſhip and gratitude in the moſt affectionate manner, Vergennes and Montmorin thought "that it was not ſuitable to France to give America all the conſiſtence of which it was ſuſceptible, becauſe it would acquire a ſtrength which it might probably be tempted to abuſe." They therefore enjoined on their agents a paſſive conduct in regard to that nation; and to ſpeak of nothing but the perſonal views of the King for its proſperity.—The operations of war were directed by the ſame Machiavelian maxims. The ſame duplicity was employed in the negociations of peace; in which, when ſigned, the people for whom we had taken up arms were altogether neglected.

"The National Convention will follow another courſe. It has already manifeſted the deſire of contracting a ſolid alliance with the Americans, which induces me to call to the attention of the Convention their engagement to expreſs, by a letter which the Preſident has been charged to write, their ſenſibility of the generous ſuccour which the United States, and in particular the ſtate of Pennſylvania*, have given to the Colonies. If Citizen Geneſt were the bearer of this letter, I am of opinion that it might have a very good effect, and facilitate his negociations."

* *This was a miſtake, the whole ſuccour having been from the United States.*

The letter alluded to in the foregoing, is as follows:

OFFICIAL LETTER,

*To be delivered, on the part of the French Republic, to the United States of America.*

"Preſident of the United States of North-America,

"Amidſt the ſtorms which buffet our infant liberty, it is a comfort to the French Republic, to have communication with other Republics founded on the ſame principles as her own. Our brothers of the United States, no doubt, have heard, with gladneſs, the new revolution, which overthrew the laſt obſtacle to our liberty. This revolution was neceſſary. Royalty was ſtill exiſting, and in every conſtitution where it exiſts, there is no true liberty. Kings and equality are incompatible with each other; it is their buſineſs to conſpire againſt it & the ſovereignty of nations.

"The United States of America will hardly credit it; the ſupport which the ancient French Court had afforded them to recover their independence, was only the fruit of baſe ſpeculation; their glory offended its ambitious views, and the ambaſſadors bore the criminal orders of ſtopping the career of their proſperity.

"Nay, it is only between free nations that ſincere and fraternal treaties can be formed. The liberty which the French Republic wiſhes to reſtore to the nations that ſhall call for her aſſiſtance, will not be polluted with ſimilar ſtains: It ſhall be pure like itſelf.

"The immenſe diſtance which parts us, prevents your taking, in this glorious regeneration of Europe, that concern which your principles and paſt combats reſerved to you. Single and alone againſt the coalition of Kings, we have ſhewn ourſelves worthy of being called your brothers; and the ignominious retreat of their combined armies, Gemmappe, Spires, Savoy, Flanders—all theſe ſucceſſes ought to call to your remembrance Saratoga, Trenton, and York Town.

"When will the final term of our ſtruggles come? We do not yet know; but, free Americans, rely on our courage and perſeverance; not a Frenchman ſhall remain, or they ſhall all be free. Liberty ſhall become extinct in Europe, or our principles ſhall triumph every where over the league of deſpots. They have raiſed ſtorms againſt us even in our own hemiſphere; they have excited our iſlands to rebellion, but our principles and our arms will finally give them again calm proſperity. The United States have contributed towards it, by the ample relief they have afforded for our colonies, at a moment when France was too remote to give them ſupport. Thanks to you, generous Americans, it is the debt which the gratitude of the French Republic diſcharges with heartfelt ſatisfaction.

"The time is doubtleſs not far diſtant when the Colonies, far from being a ſubject of eternal rivalſhip and war, will only be a further tie among nations. The time is not far diſtant when ſound policy ſhall lay down the baſis of Commerce, not on excluſive intereſts, but on the conjoint intereſts of all, and on the nature of things. It depends on the courage of the United States to accelerate that happy moment, and the French republic will eagerly give her concurrence to all the efforts they ſhall make for riveting the political and commercial ties of two nations, who can no longer have but one common ſentiment, ſince their principles and intereſts are common."

Accounts from Martinique ſay—Tranquility is now perfectly re-eſtabliſhed in that iſland. The national tri-coloured flag was hoiſted there on the 4th of January, immediately after the departure of the fleet of royaliſts, who have been the cauſe of much diſturbance in the colony. They conſiſt of the ſhip La Ferme, the frigate La Calypſo, the corvette La Mareſchal de Caſtries, a tranſport, and a ſmall veſſel. They have taken refuge in the Spaniſh Iſland of Trinadad, the Governor of which finding himſelf much incommoded by their viſit, has written home to Madrid to know what ſteps are to be taken. The patriotic frigate La Felicite, Captain M. La Croſſe, who was obliged to fly to St. Lucia during the inſurrection, arrived at St. Pierre the 3d of February, and has brought M. Rochambeau, jun. ſon of him who went to Cape-Francois, to ſucceed M. Behague, the ci-devant Governor. A ſmall veſſel arrived at St. Lucia from France on the 7th of February, after a paſſage of 22 days, brings word that a ſmall ſquadron, under the command of Capt. Duval, deſtined to reſtore order and tranquility to our iſlands, was to ſail on the 24th of January.

All the inhabitants who had emigrated have returned ſince the national flag has been hoiſted, and things begin to wear a pleaſing aſpect."

The Knoxville Gazette ſays—by a gentleman who arrived in town laſt week from Mero Diſtrict, we are informed, that about the middle of January ſeven or eight Indians croſſed Cumberland River to the north ſide, near the mouth of White's Creek (ſeven miles from Naſhville) and there fell in with —— Gower, whom they fired on and mortally wounded; he notwithſtanding made his eſcape to Hickman's ſtation, where he expired in a few days.

The ſame day a man was wounded on the ſouth ſide, near the ſame place.

A writer in the Virginia Chronicle ſpeaking of French affairs, ſays—thoſe who have traced the ſteps which have led to this revolution, will perceive, that all their ſufferings, and all the convulſions now agitating the kingdom, have proceeded, from the Queen's patronage of the American cauſe; and had that ſprung from her zeal for its freedom, it would have been laudable; but on the contrary, it aroſe from her avowed enmity to the Engliſh nation.—The King too, who Mr. Burke extols as amongſt the beſt of Monarchs and as poſſeſſing the pureſt of hearts, has himſelf moſt eſſentially conduced to deſtroy the peace of his kingdom, and to endanger the lives and royal proſpects of his own immediate family, by ſanctioning the union of the Clergy, Nobles and Commons, into one Houſe: his fatal connivance at this Act, which deſtroyed degree, and conſequently the veneration due both to the propriety of rank, and to which property is entitled—at the ſame moment unlinked all order and ſubordination.—The motives for the Queen's conduct were fatally vindictive; to the policy of Louis, wretchedly temporizing in that firſt deſtructive ſtep, his preſent lamentable ſituation is aſcribable alone.

We learn that Briſſot de Warville voted in the National Convention in favor of referring the final ſentence on the King to the primary aſſemblies. *Gen. Adv.*

Houdon, the famous French ſculptor, who paid a viſit to this country a few years ago to procure a likeneſs of the Preſident, and who was employed by the ſtate of Virginia, to execute a marble ſtatue of that American hero and ſtateſman, had completed the ſame by the end of November laſt. It may, therefore, ſoon be expected. *Gen. Adv.*

*Extract of a letter from Kingſton, (Jam.) dated Feb. 16, recived by the brig Ann, Capt. George.*

"Captain William Bligh arrived here the 6th of February, in the ſhip Providence, from Otaheite, with 347 plants of the bread fruit tree, 332 of which have been left in this iſland, the remainder, I underſtand, are intended for the King's gardens at Kew.

"Beſides the plants abovementioned, Captain Bligh has brought 248 plants of different kinds; among which are the Otaheite apple, (one of the moſt delicious and high-flavored fruits in the world) the mango, China lemon, almond, and two nutmegs, which have been planted, and it is expected will grow. He has alſo brought two natives with him; one of them came with an intention of going to England, the other ſtays here to aſſiſt in the cultivation of the plants."

COMMUNICATION.

Continual dropping wears away ſtones.—The unceaſing cry of miſconduct and corruption in our government, cannot fail to enflame the minds of many citizens. It would be curious as well as uſeful to throw into a catalogue—it would be a very long one—the barefaced falſhoods which have been printed in this city, and re-printed in almoſt every part of the United States, againſt the government, within two years paſt. There is ſcarcely a ſingle great meaſure of Congreſs which has not had a hoſt of lies going before it, like an advanced guard, to make the people ſuſpect and abhor the legiſlature of the union. Still the good ſenſe of the people overpowers this hoſt, and the laws of the union are ſubmitted to. The more the government is degraded in ſome diſtricts by calumny and falſhood, the more is it to the honor of America that the laws are ſtill held in reſpect by the people at large.

Married at Columbia, Weſtern Territory, by the Rev. John Smith, Captain John Armſtrong, of the firſt United States' regiment, to Miſs T. Goforth, daughter of William Goforth, Eſq. one of the judges of the common pleas for the county of Hamilton—A young lady of excellent education, and poſſeſſing every mental accompliſhment requiſite to inſure happineſs in the married ſtate.

*Next Saturday's Gazette will contain an intereſting and particular account of the fate of Col. Hardin, Major Trueman, and the other perſons who were murdered by the Indians, while acting under the ſanction of Flags of truce.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brig Ann, | George, | Jamaica |
| Diſpatch, | Sheriff, | St. Vincents |
| Sch'r Franklin, | Tallman, | Hiſpaniola |
| Eagle, | Jones | Charleſton |
| Hector, | Cadenhead, | Carolina |
| Sloop Brilliant, | Ruſſell, | Trinidad |
| Patrick Henry, | Skinner, | Virginia |

PRICE OF STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 per Cents, | | 18/3 |
| 3 per Cents, | | 12/5 |
| Deferred, | | 11/5 |
| Full ſhares Bank U. S. | 16 | per cent. prem |

☞ *Wanted to compleat files of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of thoſe numbers.*

# Morse's Geography,

*Revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged, with many additional* MAPS, *well engraved.*

In a few weeks will be published,

By THOMAS and ANDREWS, Faust's Statue, No. 45, Newbury-Street, Boston,

*In Two Volumes, large Octavo.*

A NEW Edition of the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY: Being the largest and the best system of GEOGRAPHY ever published: Or a complete GEOGRAPHY of the WORLD, brought down to the present time.

IN TWO PARTS.

*The General Contents are—*

PART I.—Of Astronomy, as connected with, and introductory to the science of Geography: under this head will be given an account of the several astronomical systems of the World, and a particular description of the true one. A table of the diameters, periods, &c. of the several Planets in the solar system—an account of the Comets and fixed stars.

Of GEOGRAPHY—its use and progress—figure, magnitude and motion of the Earth—Doctrine of the Sphere—Geographical circles—Divisions of the Earth into zones and climates—methods of finding the latitude and longitude of places from celestial observations—Globes, and their use—with a number of the most useful and entertaining Geographical Problems and Theorems—Maps, and their use—sources of heat and cold—theory of the winds and tides—length of miles in different countries—natural divisions of the Earth—account of the Gregorian or new stile, &c.

AMERICA—Its discovery by Columbus—general description of the Continent, in which is a lengthy discussion of the question, When, whence, and by whom, was America first peopled? With a long and entertaining account of the Indians, and the late discoveries on the north-west coast, &c.—NORTH AMERICA—chronological account of its discovery and settlements, its divisions—DANISH AMERICA, BRITISH AMERICA, UNITED STATES of AMERICA—general description of them, including a history of the late war, and many other useful and entertaining matters. SOUTH AMERICA—its divisions, particular description of its several provinces and countries. WEST INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

*** This part of the work will be illustrated by maps of the countries described, from the correctest copies.

PART II.—Containing every thing essential which is contained in the best and latest quarto edition of Guthrie's and other British Geographies, with selections from celebrated navigators, travellers and respectable authors of other nations, &c.

Of EUROPE in general—its grand divisions, particular geographical descriptions of its several Kingdoms and Republics, &c. Of ASIA—its situation, boundaries, general history, particular descriptions of its several divisions, &c. Of AFRICA—its general history, boundaries, grand divisions, &c. Also, new discoveries, Terra Incognita, Geographical Table, alphabetically arranged—Chronological Table of remarkable events, discoveries and inventions, list of men of learning and genius, with other useful miscellany.

*** This part will also be illustrated with maps of the countries described.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is sensible that the first edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many instances defective, in others erroneous, and in some offensive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his desire, in the present edition, to supply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offensive parts of the last. To assist him in this business, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of respectability in the several states. The description of foreign countries (which composes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the most approved writers on Geography, and useful information introduced from the discoveries of the latest Navigators, Travellers, and respectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expense have been spared to render this work the most complete, accurate, and useful of any ever offered to the public.

TO BE SOLD,

## A noted covering Horse,

*OF THE HUNTING BREED.*

HE was imported from England in November, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and strength, and his action equal to any horse. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has stood, of which any person inclined to purchase can inform themselves.——Enquire of the Printer.

*February* 18, 1793. 8t

# City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

PROPOSALS

For re-printing a new, entertaining and instructive Work, intitled,

THE

# Errors of Education.

BY MRS. ELIZA PARSONS.

*Instability of mind impedes our road to* PERFECTION; *and* YOUTH, *if not animated by* EXAMPLE, *to illustrate the precepts of* VIRTUE, *will ever fall into* ERROR.

The European edition of this work, printed last year, sells at 12s. the two volumes, *(and few copies, if any, to be had at that price)*—This *first American edition*, which shall be well executed, on an entire new type and fine paper, will be delivered to subscribers in one volume of about 420 pages 12mo. neatly bound, at a *French Crown* each, to be paid on receiving the book, which will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are obtained to defray the expense of the undertaking.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at the Bookstores of Messrs. T. Dobson, W. Young, J. Cruikshank, and B. Johnson, and at Mr. Henry Kammerer's, No. 24, North Third-street, Philadelphia; by Mess. R. Hodge, S. Campbell, and T. Allen, Booksellers, New-York; by Messrs. Day & Co. Printers, Trenton; by the Subscriber, in Burlington; and by others in whose hands subscription papers are lodged.*

*Feb.* 18, 1793. ISAAC NEALE.

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and Illustrations. By William Bradford, Esq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof. By Caleb Lownes, of Philadelphia.——If we enquire into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we shall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Punishments.*"——Montesq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

☞ *The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boston, by David West.*

TO BE *SOLD*, OR *LEASED*

FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,

*THE FOLLOWING*

# HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven complete bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be compleat stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

*Who has for SALE,*

## Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

*Philadelphia, Jan.* 19, 1792. *ep2m*

FOR SALE,

*By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,*

BILL OF EXCHANGE

## Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS,
A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

*Philadelphia, Jan.* 19, 1793. *ep2m*

*ADVERTISEMENT.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, will attend at the town of Hillsborough, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April next, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to undertake the Buildings of the University.

FREDERICK HARGETT, Chairman.

# TICKETS

*In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,*

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT any person residing in Europe, who shall authorize the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, to receive annuities, or Interest arising from the public debt of the United States of America, shall from time to time have authority to draw on the said President, Directors and Company, to the amount of the monies by them received, which drafts shall be paid without deduction and free of expence—Or,

The President, Directors and Company, if requested, will remit the monies by them received to any part of Europe, free of expence and without deduction, in Bills of Exchange at their current value, and at the risk of the person to whom the same shall be remitted.

By the President and Directors,

3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

*An Ordinance for securing the unpunctl Payment of the Monies due on the Subscriptions to the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures.*

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore arisen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the instalments, agreeably to the terms of the subscriptions. And whereas the Legislature at their last sessions, passed a supplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the said doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to pass any ordinance they may think proper, to compel the punctual payment of the said subscriptions.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures*, That if any subscriber or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the second payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, either to the cashier of the United States Bank Office of Discount and Deposit, at New-York, the cashier of the Bank of New-York, the cashier of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, of John Bayard, Esq. in the city of New-Brunswick, in the state of New-Jersey, on or before the thirteenth day of April next: That then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the third payment of his, her or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that case all and every share or shares of such person or persons so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his, her, or their respective subscriptions, on or before the thirteenth day of July next, that then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons, so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society. NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.

*Passed at New-Ark, 20th February*, 1793.

(Countersigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of specie which may be paid on the respective payments of every original share, by such Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of said shares in specie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

| | *Dols. Cts.* |
|---|---|
| On the 13th of April, 1793, with interest from 13th July, 1792, | 7 63 |
| On the 13th of May, 1793, with interest from 13th January, 1793, | 7 86 |
| On the 13th of July, 1793, | 8 09 |

Stockholders in the said Society are hereby notified, that I, the subscriber, am duly authorized to make the requisite indorsements upon the certificates of shares which they may respectively hold, and that books of transfer are opened at my office, in Front-street, New-York.

NICHOLAS LOW.

*February* 21, 1793. 12awt13M.

# NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

# Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

# PLANS

OF THE

## City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

*DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.*

# War Department.

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of }

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

*By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Washington*, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

# A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

## FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost | | 50,000 |
| 1 | Cash Prize | | 25,000 |
| 1 | ditto | | 20,000 |
| 1 | ditto | | 15,000 |
| 1 | ditto | | 10,000 |
| 2 | ditto | 5,000 are | 10,000 |
| 10 | ditto | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| 20 | ditto | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 | ditto | 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 | ditto | 50 | 10,000 |
| 400 | ditto | 25 | 10,000 |
| 1,000 | ditto | 20 | 20,000 |
| 15,000 | ditto | 10 | 150,000 |
| 16,737 | Prizes | | Dollars 350,000 |
| 33,263 | Blanks | | |
| 50,000 | | | |

By this scheme *at least* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than par*: In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or, perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the convenience of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; *Thayer & Bartlett*, of Charleston, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denison*, Savannah; Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

*March* 6, 1793.